

# HOWNIKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

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Citizen Band Potawatomi

April 1984

## Don't forget to vote!

At least 100 people living outside the Shawnee area have demonstrated their interest in tribal government and pride in their native identity by returning the Request For Ballot printed in last month's HowNiKan.

The request for ballot is reprinted in this issue to make sure that ALL eligible tribal members have the opportunity to participate as members of the Potawatomi General Council. A hundred people is a drop in the bucket when you consider our 11,640 member roll, but it's a hundred people more than participated last year.

Two positions on the Business Committee will be decided in this election - that of vice chairman and secretary-treasurer. We urge you to study the voting record of the incumbents printed in this issue of the HowNiKan. Challengers to the executive seats may begin filing for of-


fice at the end of April and in next month's newspaper we'll be able to introduce you to the candidates who have filed. The filing period closes at the end of May and ballots will be mailed at that time to tribal members who have requested them. **You must request a ballot by June 13 or be able to cast your vote in person in General Council to have your opinion count.**

Sometime in the next few months you will also be receiving a ballot on a Constitutional revision from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The revisions have been deemed necessary by the BIA for the Business Committee to perform certain legislative and judicial functions. **Do not confuse the BIA ballot with the General Council Election Ballot.** All tribal members will receive the BIA ballot

(cont. pg. 8)



The Potawatomi Election Committee (clockwise): Ben Rhodd, Fred Hubble, Norman Kiker, Shiree Randall, Richard Whitecotton and Gary Bourbonnais.



## Five tribes agree on intertribal court

At a meeting held April 18 at the Absentee Shawnee Community Building representatives of the five tribes served by the Shawnee Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs unanimously voted to create a uniform law and order code which will be the first step in the creation of a joint tribal court system.

Attending the meeting for the Citizen Band Potawatomi were Business Committee Chairman Leon Bruno, Vice Chairman Doyle Owens, Committeeman C.B. Hitt and Grievance Committee Chairman Kenneth Peltier. Tribal staff members attending included John Barrett, Tribal Administrator, and Tom Knight, Assistant Administrator. Attending for the Kickapoo Tribe was Chairman Jim Wahpepah. Representatives from the

Absentee Shawnee included Governor Dan Little Axe and Committeeman Dale Blanchard. Mr. Nelson White, Vice Chairman of the Iowa Tribe, Principal Chief Jack Thorpe and Secretary-Treasurer Hazel Williamson of the Sac and Fox Tribe, along with Gene Bread, Business Manager, were also in attendance. Representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs was Superintendent Joe Walker.

The intertribal meeting came about as a result of several meetings held over the past six months. Mr. Walker informed the assembled tribal leadership of the availability of BIA funds, totalling \$11,000, to defray costs in drafting the five separate law and order codes - one for each tribe.

(cont. pg. 8)

## Tribe contracts with juvenile center

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe has pledged to contract for one bed in a proposed juvenile detention facility to be located in Pottawatomie County.

Tribal administrator John "Rocky" Barrett announced the tribe's intention to participate following meetings with Associate District Judge Glenn Dale Carter, County Commission Chairman Glendon Combs and others involved in the planning for the center.

Pottawatomie County has applied for some state funds which became available recently for the construction of a juvenile detention facility. County officials have been virtually assured of receiving the funds. The center is particularly important to the county since a new state law, which goes into effect July 1, 1985, says that juveniles may not be held in adult jails after that time (juveniles being tried as adults or charged with violent crimes may still be held in adult jails, however).

The Court of Federal Regulations (CFR) has limited jurisdiction over Indian juveniles, but Barrett pointed

out that there is great need for a facility in which to detain them. They, too, are currently being held in adult jails when necessary.

Barrett said that he, Mozella Larney, Potawatomi Indian Child Welfare Director, and Stanley Holder, Director of Health Services for the tribe, met with the county officials to discuss tribal participation. Holder has had previous experience with a similar program in Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

"We are committed — morally and financially — to contracting for one bed on a continuing basis," Barrett said. "We will also assist with a portion of the start-up costs."

Judge Carter has said that equipping the facility will be a major expense, since special mattresses, blankets and other furnishings must be purchased "that they can't hurt themselves with." The funds coming from the state will not cover those front-end expenses.

Several neighboring counties have also expressed their intentions to contract for beds at the center, in-

(Cont. pg. 8)



## Tax Status Act

On November 18, 1983 bills were introduced in both House and Senate to amend the Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1983 with respect to the tax status of Indian tribal governments. In the Senate, Sen. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., introduced S. 2141 which was referred to the Senate Finance Committee. And in the House, Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., and Manuel Lujan, R-N.M., introduced H.R. 4538, which was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. The current Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 is set to expire on December 31, 1984. The new legislation makes the act permanent and also allows tribes to issue tax exempt industrial development bonds. The new legislation, like that currently in force, provides tribes with essentially the same treatment under federal tax laws as that applying to other state, county and local governments with regard to revenue raising and savings mechanisms.

## Title VI

If you are 60 years of age or older and Indian, come join the Potawatomi Title VI program.

You are entitled to a free lunch, transportation to and from the tribal complex, arts and crafts classes and many other activities.

For more information contact Micky Peltier at 275-3121 or write:

Pot. Title VI  
Rt. 5, Box 151  
Shawnee, Ok. 74801



**How Ni Kan** is a publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma. The offices are located at 1900 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The purpose of **How Ni Kan** is to act as the official publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and to meet the needs of its members for dissemination of information.

**How Ni Kan** is mailed free to all enrolled Potawatomi Tribal members. Subscriptions are \$6 annually for non-Tribal members. Reprint permission is granted with credit to **How Ni Kan**.

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Change of address or address corrections should be mailed to **How Ni Kan**, Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma, 74801, or called in to (405) 275-3121.

## BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Chairman — Robert "Leon" Bruno  
Vice Chairman — Doyle Owens  
Sec./Treasurer — Thelma Wano Bateman  
Committeeman — Max Wano  
Committeeman — C.B. Hitt

## TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR

John Barrett

## EDITOR

Patricia Sulcer

## Tribe seeks jurisdiction

The Mojave and Chemehuevi Indians of the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona are seeking legal judgment of a claim to jurisdiction over the town of Parker, which is surrounded by the reservation. Parker has filed a counterclaim in the U.S. District Court in which they deny tribal authority within the townsite and assert Denver, Phoenix, Los Angeles and San Francisco would be under Indian control today if the interpretation of a congressional order made by the Colorado River Tribes were accurate. Attorneys for the town said that Parker has been independent of the reservation and not subject to tribal control since June, 1908. Although tribal officials claim never to have relinquished control of the portion of the reservation that became the Parker townsite, the issue surfaced only in 1982, when the tribe gave notice that it intended to assert its authority over businesses in Parker. The dispute became heated when the tribe announced plans to license businesses and conduct health inspections within the town. Angry Parker businessmen say the tribe has no authority in the town. Tribal officials say it is part of their reservation. Attorneys for the town say that "Congress has disestablished the Parker townsite from the Colorado River Indian Reservation and has left it as an island in the middle of the reservation." The town seeks a declaratory judgment that an ordinance adopted by the tribe in November declaring its jurisdiction over the town be ruled illegal and unenforceable.

## Interior Assistant Secretary promotes tribal self-government

## Census results

The United States Census Bureau has published a 368 page report entitled *General Population*

*Characteristics: United States Summary* that contains information about age, sex, marital status and household relationship statistics for the total population and sub-populations including American Indians. The data is also broken down by various geographical regions, including American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages.

Among other things, the report notes that the American Indian population is considerably younger than the nation's total population. The median age for Indians is 22.9 years compared with 30.0 for the nation's total. Thirty-nine percent of the Indians were under 18 years and only five percent were 65 or over. Indian families were comparatively large, averaging 3.87 persons. The average for all families was 3.27 persons. The report showed that only 25 percent of the Indian population lived on

reservations. (According to Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics 755,000 — or more than half the Indian population — live in Indian Country. This figure includes those living on or near reservations, Oklahoma Indians on former trust lands, and Alaska Natives in village communities.)

The Census Bureau report says that 71 percent of the 297,445 Indian families were married-couple families and 23 percent of the families were maintained by a female householder with no husband present. Similar reports are also available for individual states.

All of the reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The cost for the U.S. Summary (stock No. 003-024-02747-0) is \$6.50. Prices for the individual state reports vary. Alaska was \$5.50; California, \$13.00, and North Carolina, \$8.00.

## ACLU publishes Indian rights book

The American Civil Liberties Union has published a book entitled **The Rights of Indians and Tribes** by staff counsel Stephen L. Pevar. The book is one of a series on the rights of different groups of people. An ACLU flyer about the book describes it as an invaluable "guide through the complex and confusing pattern of laws — tribal, state and federal — which govern the lives of Indians, including every important issue from taxation to hunting and fishing rights." The author said of the book: "This book is not written with the idea that Indians deserve

better treatment than other people do. Every right which you and I have was acquired at a significant cost, paid for either by us or by others to whom the right was worth fighting for. Indians are no different. The goal of this book is to help Native Americans exercise their rights, in the same way that everyone else is entitled to exercise theirs." The 300 page book uses a question and answer format and sells for \$3.95. It can be ordered from ACLU, 132 West 43rd. Street, New York, New York 10036. It was published by Bantam Books.

Interior Assistant Secretary Ken Smith testified February 21 before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs on the 1985 budget request. His prepared statement included the following: "The major thrust for the past three years has been one of creating strong, stable tribal governments which will lead to the development of both human and natural resources. The FY 1985 budget continues to support key policy thrusts. The economic development and employment program budget targets support for growth in the private sector of reservation economies with major emphasis on stimulating investment of private capital in this process. The Indian services budget is directed toward enhancement of tribal governmental capabilities to deal independently and successfully with both social and economic growth on reservations. This budget proposes to meet actual and critical needs in human services. The natural resources development

budget concentrates on activities which will provide income and support economic growth on reservations. Activities in the areas of forestry management and development, minerals exploration and production, improving range and farm lands, and improving agriculture methods to increase yield and quality of production remain a high priority. Strengthening of the trust responsibility role continues as a critical objective of the Bureau. This objective is strongly supported at the local level where the tribes and Bureau agencies have increased budgets in both real estate services and the financial trust activities. The education budget will continue to meet basic and special educational needs of Indian students attending Bureau and contract schools and will provide residential care and guidance programs at the same level as in FY 1984."



# For the record

*Editor's Note: In order for Tribal Members to keep abreast of political and business issues facing the Tribe - and whether or not elected officials are voting the way their constituents desire - the HowNiKan will now be publishing synopses of Business Committee resolutions and the voting record of Business Committee members.*

## Key

TWB: Thelma Wano Bateman

RLB: Robert Leon Bruno

MW: Max Wano

CBH: C.B. Hitt

DO: Doyle Owens

(Resolutions missing from this chronology were excluded due to incomplete secretarial records.)

RESOLUTION NUMBER	SYNOPSIS	DATE	
84-29	A resolution initiating a program of conservation and cooperation for the practice of wildlife management within south Pottawatomie County. (Passed unanimously)	11-28-83	
84-30	A resolution adopting a complete governmental structure consisting of legislative, executive and judicial functions with all the powers inherent in governmental operations. (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-31	A resolution to direct that no Tribal funds be invested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs into uninsured accounts. (Passed unanimously)	12-5-83	
84-32	A resolution authorizing application for funds under the Office of Human Development Services, Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program for development of a high technology computerized management system. (Passed unanimously)	12-5-83	
84-33	A resolution declaring that all General Council elections and resolutions shall be by referendum vote and enacting certain election and voting ordinances (see HowNiKan Vol. 6, No. 1) (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-34	A resolution for the adoption of policy and regulation by which the Citizen Band Potawatomi Grievance Committee shall act pursuant to Article IX of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Constitution and By-Laws. (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-35	A resolution creating a Tribal Police Force by repealing Pott No. 83-17 and subject to the regulation of 25 C.F.R. and/or such ordinances which may be enacted in the future by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee. (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-36	A resolution for the adoption of amendments to the personnel policy of the Citizen Band Tribe. (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-37	A resolution for the adoption of policy defining the By-Laws, Article I - Duties of Officers. (Passed 4-1; TWB opposed)	12-5-83	
84-38	A resolution allowing Thelma Wano Bateman to rescind her favorable vote on five resolutions (84-30;33;35;36;37) to vote opposed.(Passed 4-0;MW absent)	12-7-83	
84-40	A resolution voting 10 people into membership of the Tribe. (Passed 5-0)	12-5-83	
84-41	A resolution adopting, certifying and approving the official membership roll of the Citizen Band Tribe. (Passed 5-0)	12-19-83	
84-43	A resolution of agreement between the Potawatomi Tribe and the Pottawatomie Intertribal Pow Wow Club for the conduct of the Potawatomi Pow Wow. (Passed 5-0)	11-14-83	
84-44	A resolution requesting trust status for certain land considered for purchase by the Tribe. (Passed 5-0)	12-19-83	
84-45	A resolution to authorize the drawdown of \$40,000 from the interest accrued on the 20% set-aside for the scholarship program. (Passed 5-0)	12-20-83	
84-46	A resolution to authorize the drawdown of \$40,000 from the interest accrued on the 20% set-aside for the health aids and prosthetic program. (Passed 5-0)	12-20-83	
84-47	A resolution authorizing a contractual agreement between the Tribe and the Indian Legal Resource Center, Inc. for economic development and governmental capacity building consulting. (Passed 5-0)	12-20-83	
84-51	A resolution of support for the Baugo Creek Historical Park, the efforts of the St. Joseph County Parks Board and Robert Fischgrund for his efforts on behalf of the Potawatomi Nation. (Passed 3-1; TWB opposed)	1-23-84	
84-52	A resolution to enter into contractual agreement with People's Educational and Cultural Exchange, Inc., for a seminar-lecture series on Native American Culture and videotapes, cassette recordings and written columns on Potawatomi history, culture and language. (Passed 4-0; TWB abstained)	1-30-84	
84-53	A resolution authorizing application of funds under the Office of Human Development Services Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program, for ANA Economic Development Program: Potawatomi Legal Codes and Procedures. (Passed 4-0; TWB abstained)	1-30-84	
84-54	A resolution authorizing application of funds under the Office of Human Development Services for ANA Economic Development Program: Potawatomi Computer and Training Program. (Passed 4-0; TWB abstained)	1-30-84	
84-58	A resolution allowing Tribal purchase of a Corona HD-2 through a bank loan and lease of the machine to the CTGP Program for payment. (Passed 4-0)	2-13-84	
84-59	A resolution authorizing application for funds under the Office of Special Grants for Economic Development for development of a sanitary landfill. (Passed 4-0)	2-13-84	
84-60	A resolution authorizing application for funds under the Institute of Museum Services for the Tribal Museum for the purpose of enhancing museum programs and to attract a larger museum audience. (Passed 4-0)	2-13-84	
84-66	A resolution describing the need for more adequate parking in and around Tribal facilities built by HUD and other federal programs. (Passed 5-0)	3-12-84	
84-67	A resolution approving 100 people for Tribal enrollment. (Passed 5-0)	2-27-84	
84-68	A resolution approving six people for Tribal enrollment. (Passed 5-0)	2-13-84	
84-71	A resolution to request that Indian Health Services enter into a contractual agreement with the Tribe to administer and manage Equity Health Care funds allocated to the Shawnee area for FY 1983. (Passed 5-0)	3-19-84	

CLIP AND MAIL!

## Tribal Members Request For Ballot

All members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe may now vote in election and Council issues. PLEASE VOTE! The last day to mail your request for ballot is June 13, 1984, although you are encouraged to mail your request NOW. Information on candidates will be published in the HowNiKan. You may attend the Council and vote in person if you wish, but please vote.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roll Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail To: Election Commission  
 Potawatomi Tribe of Ok., P.O. Box 3849,  
 Shawnee, Ok. 74801



## EDITORIAL

In recent issues of the HowNiKan tribal members have been able to read stories dealing with the concept of Native American sovereignty and the current tribal administration's plans for utilizing specific rights granted to them by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma.

You can imagine our chagrin then, when we opened the April 12, 1984 edition of the Daily Oklahoman newspaper to read (on the front page) that three tribal members had penned a letter to the Oklahoma congressional delegation requesting assistance in removing the tribe's status as a sovereign nation!

According to the Oklahoman article (the HowNiKan has never received a copy from its authors), the trio stated "We are all U.S. citizens who enjoy and need the services provided through state and federal agencies; i.e., use of public highways, the school system, etc. These rights and benefits may now become jeopardized by our ethnic ties to a sovereign Indian government."

Apparently we haven't been getting our point across. Or maybe it's because this is a tribal election year. Or perhaps these people are ashamed of their "ethnic ties." Whatever the reason, the tribal trio has posed a threat to the Citizen Band Potawatomi's very existence.

In their letter the three request the removal of "our current dictatorial tribal government" and charge that "no regard is being given to Oklahoma and United States laws." One of the authors even told the newspaper, "The tribe has plenty of power without sovereignty."

We thought we had made the history behind the current exercise of sovereignty being conducted by the Potawatomi Business Committee clear. But, one more time for the record...

ARTICLE I, section 8, of the United States Constitution states: That Congress shall have the power... "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes."

Think about that. Who does the United States government do business with? Shoeshine boys? No, the United States does business with GOVERNMENTS, and the United States affirmed the status of tribes as governments within the format of its founding document.

ARTICLE I, section 3, of the Oklahoma State Constitution states: "The people inhabiting the state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, AND TO ALL LANDS LYING WITHIN SAID LIMITS OWNED OR HELD BY ANY INDIAN TRIBE, OR NATION: and until the title to any such public land shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal and control of the United States."

There are 160,000 Native Americans (nearly 6,000 of which are Potawatomi) residing in Oklahoma who, in fact, hold dual citizenship. Being a member of a sovereign status tribe in no way means forfeiture of United States citizenship, its rights or responsibilities.

Sovereignty means, quite simply, self-government. All tribes recognized by the United States government and living within its boundaries are sovereign. There are at least 35 such "governments within a government" functioning within the state of Oklahoma alone. Sovereignty is not something that can be "declared" - as the ominous authors have charged - but it is a concept that barely exists until exercised. The Citizen Band Potawatomi first exercised their inherent sovereignty in 1938 with the adoption of their Tribal Constitution and By-Laws.

The only way sovereignty can be "taken away" from an Indian tribe is for congress to terminate the organization. There is no such thing as selective removal of sovereignty. Congress can only take it away from a tribe by abolishing their identity; refusing to acknowledge their existence. Between 1950 and 1965 that is exactly what happened to more than 100 tribes.

Do you realize what that means? Apparently two of the press hungry publishers of the anti-sovereignty letter didn't, because they're residing on tribal trust property or residing in tribally built homes. Without sovereign tribal status that could never have happened. Loss of sovereignty would not only remove our ability to place land in trust, apply for federal grants and provide services as a tribal entity, but it would in fact remove our entity from us. In one fell swoop congress could declare our cultural identity and native heritage immediately and irrevocably extinct.

The actions of the Business Committee over the past several months have all been in keeping with President Reagan's dictum to the Indian tribes in January of 1983. In his statement on Indian Policy Reagan said: "This administration intends to restore tribal governments to their rightful place among the governments of this nation and to enable tribal governments, along with state and local governments, to resume control over their own affairs."

What the United States Government recognizes, that apparently some tribal members don't, is that Indians are perfectly capable of standing on their own two feet, establishing enterprise zones, building businesses, maintaining a cultural identity and providing services to their tribal members. For so many years, however, federal funds have been free-flowing. There was more money for "Indian programs" than any of the tribes knew how to use. There was little incentive for tribes to get involved in either government or business - it was just easier to sit back and feed at the federal trough.

That trend, however, has evolved over the past 10 years. The government

wellspring is drying up; the U.S. is saying, "If you're a sovereign government act like one. Do what a government does and take care of your people." It's a hard bone to swallow for those tribes and tribal members accustomed to the "ask and ye shall receive" philosophy.

THIS administration of THIS tribe is not afraid to wrestle with the complexities of self-determination. Their first priority is insuring a future for the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe - both culturally and governmentally. They have been unafraid to enter into the democratic free enterprise system; they have been unafraid to establish tax and business regulations for those businesses who like the advantages of operating on tribal trust land; they have been unafraid to enter into the governmental zone that includes the establishment of a judicial branch to protect their people; they have been unafraid to return control of the Business Committee back to the people through a referendum vote. This Business Committee - with one exception - has voted time and time again to take action that has quite literally placed them on the cutting edge of Indian history and case law because they believe that their people - all 12,000 of them, deserve a future. If they are successful in their current efforts the future could include tribal services never even dreamed of before.

But, of course, none of that could come to pass if our sovereignty and our tribe is terminated by the United States Congress, as some tribal members would prefer.

## JTPA grad on the air

Ms. S.K. Sparks recently completed training in radio broadcasting at the American Broadcasting School in Oklahoma City. Since finishing training, Ms. Sparks has been hired by KAEZ Radio FM 107 in Oklahoma City. Ms. Sparks uses the name Ki Goodwin while on the air.

The Potawatomi JTPA Program

sponsored Ms. Sparks and assisted with the expenses of training at the American Broadcasting School. Both the JTPA Program and the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe express their congratulations to Ms. Sparks and wish her good luck in her career in radio broadcasting.



Don Perrote with wife Diane and son Jed

## Values seminar dates changed

The Don Perrote lectures on traditional Native American values have been rescheduled for the month of May. The lectures will be held May 28, 29, 31 and June 1.

Mr. Perrote, who has contracted with the Citizen Band Tribe to offer lectures one week out of each month until July, is scheduled to speak in May on The Sacred Pipe and Other Sacred Anishinabe Articles. The lectures are held at the Potawatomi Firelodge at 7:30 p.m. and are free of charge.

Mr. Perrote, an intertribal spiritual leader, is also available for private consultations during his stays in Shawnee. Persons interested in making an appointment with Mr. Perrote or in setting up a

speaking engagement may either contact him through the tribe at (405) 275-3121 or through People's Education and Cultural Exchange (PEACE, Inc.) 510 N. Vine, Peabody, Kansas 66866.

Mr. Perrote has permitted the Citizen Band to videotape his lectures on traditional Potawatomi culture for the tribal museum and archives. They will be available for viewing after the conclusion of the seminars in July. Mr. Perrote has also taped a traditional language cassette for the tribe, copies of which may be made available to tribal members at a later date. Details will be published in the HowNiKan.



# Bingo hall closed, reopened by tribe

Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., a firm hired by the Potawatomi Tribe to run a profit making bingo operation, found themselves locked out of the bingo hall last month when attempts to resolve management disputes between the tribe and the firm failed.

Controversy over the firm's operation of the bingo hall, located on tribal trust land, stemmed from charges by the Potawatomi Business Committee that the firm had broken the contractual agreements by subleasing the bingo hall last December without tribal approval or payment of a profit percentage. The firm's accounting procedures are also being questioned by the Business Committee.

The 20 year management agreement, entered into in April, 1982, called for Enterprise Management to construct and run the 750 seat bingo hall on tribal land. In return, the tribe was guaranteed 35 percent of the game profits and 15 percent of the concessions.

The bingo hall doors were unpadlocked and the bingo games resumed April 4, under management of tribal employees. Enter-

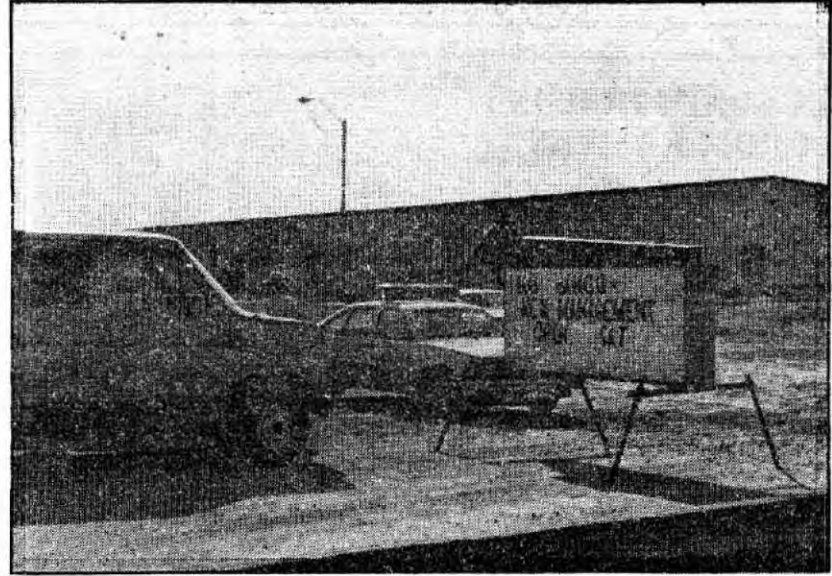
prise Management responded by filing suit against the tribe in federal court requesting a temporary restraining order against the tribe's operation of the game - an action that was met with a motion to dismiss by the tribal attorney.

On April 12, federal Judge Luther Eubanks set a two week postponement for hearing on both party's motions.

"This is not a frivolous action or an Indian insurrection," said John Barrett, tribal administrator. "This is a governmental action concerning a breach of contract on land within our jurisdiction."

Earlier attempts to clarify the firm's accounting procedures had resulted in the tribe opening a small, public bingo game in the tribal administration building. According to Barrett, "We have been unable to determine how much money the firm is grossing so it has been impossible to know whether or not we're getting our fair share. We do know that we made more money off our small game than we made from Enterprise Management."

Indian bingo games have become



a popular revenue generating idea among the nation's 1.4 million Native Americans. Problems, however, seem inherent in the concept. According to a January 1984 edition of Time Magazine, "Tribes generally hire outside firms, some less than blue chip, to help run their bingo gaming. The usual fee is 45 percent of profits." Concern over the potential for abuse and the infiltration of organized crime into the

large scale Indian bingo business - which does not fall within the jurisdiction of state laws - has prompted the introduction of a bill by Arizona Democrat Morris Udall that would require BIA approval of all bingo management contracts. The bill also mandates tribal regulations governing such games to "be at least as restrictive as those established by state law."

## Commission urges broad Tax Act interpretation

The Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies has urged the Department of the Treasury to interpret broadly a term in the Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act of 1982. Treasury is in the process of preparing Internal Revenue Code regulations for the implementations of the act. The act grants Indian tribes beneficial tax status with respect to excise tax exemptions and tax exempt public activity bonds but only for "essential governmental functions" of the tribe. The Presidential commission has asked the Department to define "essential

governmental functions" to include any tribal activity that is eligible for federal funding, either by direct contract or grant. This interpretation, a commission press release said, "would ensure that Indian tribes will be accorded a federal tax status consistent with current federal assistance programs to Indian tribes." A narrow interpretation of the term would restrict the benefits of the act, which is intended to advance the tribes' governmental status and to eliminate discriminatory tax treatment of the tribes under the Internal Revenue Code.

### Berkeley recruiting

The University of California at Berkeley is "intensively recruiting for American Indian and Alaska Native students" for graduate school programs. Elaine Walbroek, Director of the American Indian Graduate program at the school writes that the school already has "Fourteen Indian students in the School of Public Health, six entering students in the School of Business Administration, eight students in the School of Social Welfare, four in architecture and one in journalism."

Financial assistance is available for students who qualify. Basic requirements include a bachelor's degree, an acceptable grade average and taking the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). For further information contact Ms. Walbroek at 140 Earl Warren Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720 or phone 415/642-3228.

### Obituary

#### Higbee

Irving Swain Higbee, Jr., age 66, passed away on February 22, 1984 in Dallas, Texas. He was born in Lexington, Oklahoma on September 22, 1917. He was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, a veteran of the U.S. Navy, and was a Certified Public Accountant for forty years. He was also a member of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of which he was very proud.

He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, one daughter, Susan, and two grandchildren.

He was buried in the Holdenville Cenetery, Holdenville, Oklahoma.

# Support the HowNiKan!

HowNiKan needs your support! Despite Pott. Resolution No. 84-19, which passed unanimously on September 26, 1983, and mandated free distribution of the Tribal newspaper as a Tribal service, ONE business committee member (Secretary Thelma Bateman) feels that the HowNiKan should be self-supporting.

There are 12,000 Citizen Band Potawatomi living in every state of the Union and three foreign countries. If the Tribe is to maintain even a fragment of its historical and

cultural heritage it is necessary for ALL Tribal members to be informed of the actions of its governing body. The HowNiKan is the only tool we have for the dissemination of this information.

Please support the HowNiKan with a donation today. Printing and mailing costs run between 14 and 18 hundred dollars an issue. Show your concern for your history — and your future — as a Potawatomi Tribal member. All donors will be acknowledged in future issues of the HowNiKan.

**YES! I believe that a Tribal newspaper is imperative for the dissemination of information to Tribal members. Please accept this donation as a show of my support.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

City & State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: HowNiKan, Rt. 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Ok. 74801



# For your information

Editor's Note: In keeping with the HowNiKan goal of disseminating information to Tribal members we are pleased to provide this "Information, please" column for your use. Information from this month's column was taken from The Native American Directory, published by the National Native American Cooperative, San Carlos, Arizona.

## INDIAN CRAFT GUILDS AND COOPERATIVES

### NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Indian Arts and Crafts Board  
Room 4004  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20240  
(202) 343-2773

### NATIONAL:

#### National Native American Cooperative

Box 301  
San Carlos, Arizona 85550  
(602) 475-2229  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: Winter — by appointment, summer — at pow wows  
Info: can locate all traditional native arts and crafts and raw materials for craftwork.  
Mail order: yes  
Special: Inter-tribal Native cooperative representing 1500 artists from 60 tribes

### ALASKA

#### Alaska Native Arts and Crafts, Inc. (ANAC)

424 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 274-2911  
Catalogue: no  
Hrs: 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Mon-Fri, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sat.  
Info: Alaskan Eskimo; Indian and Aleut cooperative. Native crafts.  
Mail order: No

#### Musk Ox Producers' Cooperative

604 H Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 272-9225  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Mon-Fri  
Info: handknitted quiviut garments from the domesticated musk oxen.  
Mail order: Yes

### ARIZONA

#### Colorado River Indian Tribes Senior Citizens Clock Factory

P.O. Box 2255  
Poston, Az. 85371  
(602) 662-4583  
Catalogue: illustrated brochure  
Hrs: 8 a.m. - 3 p.m. daily  
Info: Wall Clocks with four tribal designs-Mohave, Navajo, Chemehuevi, Hopi.  
Mail Order: yes.

#### Hopi Arts and Crafts — Silvercraft Cooperative Guild

P.O. Box 37  
Second Mesa, Arizona 86043

(602) 734-2463  
Catalogue: brochure  
Hrs: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.  
Info: Hopi craftspersons cooperative featuring jewelry, baskets, kachina dolls.  
Mail order: Yes

#### Papago Tribal Arts & Crafts Cooperative Guild

Box 837  
Sells, Arizona 85634  
(602) 383-2221 ext. 380  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: irregular  
Info: Papago craftspersons cooperative featuring coiled yucca basketry and horsehair miniature baskets.  
Mail order: Yes

### IDAHO

#### Nez Perce Arts & Crafts Guild

P. O. Box 205  
Lapwai, Idaho 83540  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs.: irregular, check at tribal office  
Info: Nez Perce Indian craftspersons cooperative featuring beadwork, buckskin and cornhusk basketry.  
Mail order: Yes

### MONTANA

#### Blackfeet Crafts Association

P. O. Box 51  
Browning, Montana 59417  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: 8:30 A.M. to 8:30 P.M., June to September  
Info: Blackfeet craftspersons' cooperative featuring beadwork in all mediums.  
Mail order: Yes

#### Chippewa Cree Crafts

**Tribal Building  
Rocky Boy Route  
Box Elder, Montana 59521**  
Catalogue: write for price list  
Hrs: 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., Mon-Sat  
Info: Cooperative of Indian Women featuring beadwork in all mediums.  
Mail order: Yes

#### Fort Belknap Arts & Crafts

c/o Angie Shawl  
Box 481  
Harlem, Montana 59526  
(406) 353-2205  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: irregular  
Info: Indian craftspersons' cooperative featuring beadwork, dolls, rawhide, feather crafts.  
Mail order: none

#### Northern Cheyenne Arts and Crafts Association

Lame Deer, Montana 59043  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Mon-Fri  
Info: Buckskin and beadwork items  
Mail order: None

#### Northern Plains Indian Crafts Association

P. O. Box E  
Browning, Montana 59417  
(406) 338-3911  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., daily June-Sept.  
Info: Beadwork, buckskin, rawhide, dolls, and basket crafts.  
Mail order: Yes  
Special branch store at 2822 First Avenue N.; Billings, Montana 59101  
(406) 245-6711

### NEVADA

#### Wa-Pai-Shone Craftsmen, Inc.

Schurz, Nevada 89427  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: irregular  
Info: Washoe, Paiute, Shoshone craftsperson's cooperative featuring basket, beadwork and buckskin crafts.  
Mail order: None

### NEW MEXICO

#### Crownpoint Rug Weavers' Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 1630  
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313  
(505) 786-5302  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: irregular  
Info: Holds periodic Navajo rug auctions.  
Mail order: None

#### Eight Northern Pueblo Indian Artisans' Guild

P. O. Box 1079  
San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566  
(505) 852-4283  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Mon-Sat  
Info: Craftwork of eight northern Pueblos, i.e., pottery, drums, jewelry, kachina dolls, wood carvings.  
Main order: Yes

#### Institute of American Indian Arts Museum Sales

Cerrillos Road (in IAIA Museum

Building)  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501  
(505) 988-6281  
Catalogue: none  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Mon-Fri  
Info: Students traditional craftwork in all mediums.  
Mail order: None

#### Oke Oweenge Arts and Crafts

P. O. Box 925  
San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566  
(505) 852-2372  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.  
Info: San Juan Pueblo craftspersons cooperative featuring traditional costume items, pottery, jewelry, baskets  
Mail order: Yes

#### Zuni Craftsmen Cooperative Association

P. O. Box 426  
Zuni, New Mexico 87327  
(505) 782-4452  
Catalogue: yes, \$1.00  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., summer; 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., winter, Mon-Sat  
Info: Zuni craftsperson cooperative featuring Zuni silver and turquoise jewelry, beadwork and pottery.  
Mail order: Yes

### OKLAHOMA

#### Chahta Indian Arts and Crafts Association

P. O. Box 371  
Idabel, Oklahoma 74745  
Catalogue: write for specific items  
Hrs: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., daily summer, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., winter Mon-Fri  
Info: Choctaw craftsperson's cooperative featuring basketry, beadwork, ceramics, handwoven items.  
Mail order: Yes

#### Oklahoma Indian Arts and Crafts Cooperative

P. O. Box 966  
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005  
(405) 247-3486  
Catalogue: price list  
Hrs: 9:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M., Tue-Sat; 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sun  
Info: Southern Plains craftsperson's cooperative featuring beadwork, featherwork, dolls, paintings, etc.  
Mail order: Yes



## College recruits Native Americans

The American Indian Program of Hartnell College is recruiting Native Americans who want a college education. You can attend College on a full time basis. The American Indian Program is designed to help Indian students reach their goals in over 40 majors and over 45 certificate programs. Hartnell's American Indian Program offers a wide range of support services to the Indian student. Some of the services are:

1. Admission Assistance
2. Job development/placement
3. Assistance with Financial Aid Paperwork
4. Housing
5. Transportation
6. Work/study program
7. Instructional support
8. Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Assistance.

Hartnell's American Indian Program has been in operation for 10 years. The current Specialist is Mr. Richard Woodrow.

Invest now in the most important aspect of Indian life, Indian Education. It will yield a better life for the total community. For additional information, please write: Hartnell College, American Indian Program, 156 Homestead Ave., Salinas, California 93901, or call (408) 758-8211 ext. 477 or 478, or drop by our office CX 102.

## Supreme Court supports jurisdiction

The United States Supreme Court, in a decision rendered February 22, unanimously agreed that the State of South Dakota has no authority over a 1.6 million acre area within the state because the area is still part of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. The case, *Solem v. Bartlett*, involved a crime committed in Eagle Butte, South Dakota by a member of the Tribe. Eagle Butte is part of a large area within the Cheyenne River Reservation opened to settlement by non-Indians under a 1908 Act of Congress.

The Court held that the 1908 Act did not remove the opened portion from the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation and that the area remains a part of the Reservation today. Because states ordinarily do not have authority over crimes committed by Indians within reservation boundaries, the Court's decision means that South Dakota had no authority to try and convict the tribal member. The decision will also likely effect other kinds of authority that the state might be exercising within the area. As part of the Reservation, the area would be subject primarily to tribal and federal authority.

The favorable decision follows several adverse ones from the Supreme Court affecting Native Americans. Arlinda Locklear who argued the case for Bartlett is a Lumbee from North Carolina. She is the first Indian woman to appear before the United States Supreme Court.

## Self-determination interpreted by program head

Donald Bread, director of the Tribal Management Program at the Northeastern State University of Oklahoma, makes a comparison between tribal governments and other local governments in a recently published article about tribal self-sufficiency and federal funding. Bread asserts that President Reagan's policy statement about tribal self-sufficiency does not include the elimination of federal funds for tribes. He writes: "If tribal governments maintain that they are similar to state governments, then tribal governments should receive the same financial assistance from the federal government that states receive. As an example, in 1981 the State of Oklahoma had 21.9 percent

of its budget made up of federal funds. This represented over 873 million dollars. If tribal governments view themselves as units of local government, like counties and cities, then they, like counties and cities, should share in both the state and federal dollar." Bread concludes, "If governments are to survive as governments under and within our current national governmental systems, then they must receive their fair share of the federal, and when applicable, the state dollar. Tribal governments receiving a share of federal and/or state revenues should view these revenues as an entitlement, not as a gift of benevolence from 'the Great White Father.' "

## Vote! Vote! Vote!

## Tribes file for tax rights

*Pyramid Lake Tribe v. Burchett et al.* (Civ. No. 82-285-BRT, U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada, Reno, Nev.), filed August 19, 1982.

The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada on August 19, 1982 filed a civil complaint against nine non-Indian businessmen operating on the 476,668 acre reservation for non-compliance with a new reservation tax ordinance seeking a declaratory judgment, penalties and money damages in federal court. The tribe alleged that the defendants were notified that a tax ordinance adopted in legal accord with its final constitution would take effect March 1, 1982. The lawsuit claims defendants "have failed and refused to pay taxes now due and owed to the Pyramid Lake Tribe and have either failed and refused to file the returns, or have filed tax returns stating that no tax is owed."

On April 8, 1983, the presiding judge dismissed defendants' contentions that the Interior Department had improperly approved the tax ordinance and a separate contention that the Tribal Council had engaged in a "civil rights conspiracy" to deny defendants equal protection and due process under the law.

A move for summary judgment is pending by both parties.

*Amoco v. Shoshone & Arapahoe Tribes* (Civil No. C80-208-K consolidated with *Conoco v. Robert N. Harris*, C80-181-K, U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.), filed Aug. 31, 1980.

U.S. District Court Judge Ewis Kerr ruled Aug. 31, 1983 that the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming have a sovereign authority to impose severance taxes on oil and gas from tribal leases without prior approval of the Interior Secretary.

Judge Kerr described tribal taxation as "an inherent right" and said two Wind River tribes "have full authority to exercise that right."

Kerr ruled on challenges to the tribal tax which was imposed at one-half of one percent level in 1978 and raised to four percent in 1982. The oil companies who filed the suit said the severance tax ordinance had to be approved by the Interior Secretary who held regulatory authority over reservation oil and gas under the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938. Amoco also contended that without restraint, the tribes had unlimited power subject to abuse. Amoco alleged the tax violated the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Amoco and Conoco cited a federal court ruling against the Navajo Tribe which said the Indians needed the approval of the Interior Secretary (*Southland...*).

Judge Kerr based his ruling on *Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe* in which the U.S. Supreme Court said taxing power was inherent and necessary to tribal self-government. Amoco and Conoco appealed to 10th Circuit Court of Appeals.

## Summer Smart-Search

East Central University and the Ada Arts and Humanities Council, with assistance from the Oklahoma Arts Council, are introducing a two-week summer program for 15 and 16-year-old adolescents focusing on Creative Thinking and the Development of Human Potential in the Arts.

This program is being introduced as SMART-SEARCH, an acronym for Summer Music Arts Training-Summer Educational Arts Rejuvenation Creativity Haven. We believe that it is a very "Smart" idea to "search" for creative youth with growth potential in the arts.

SMART-SEARCH is a two-week residency program scheduled for June 3-15, 1984. All students in the program will live and work on the East Central University campus.

Each student will be required to take a "core" course in Creative Thinking and the Development of Human Potential. Each student will then select two courses from the following six options: (1) creative art, (2) creative dance, (3) creative drama, (4) creativity in instrumental music, (5) creativity in vocal music, (6) creative writing. Each course will be in two-hour blocks. Thus, each student will spend six hours per day in three courses devoted to developing the creative abilities of

youth at a time when society fosters conformity rather than individuality.

Activities during the evening hours will be flexible due to variables such as needed rehearsal time, seminars in personal growth, etc. However, time will be allotted for recreational and social activities.

A maximum and a minimum number of students has been established for the program. An enrollment of 50 students is the minimum and the maximum number of students is set at 100. Each student's application to the program must be accompanied by two letters of recommendation from teachers, local artists, or others in the applicant's community who are in a position to rate the creativity and/or growth potential of the applicant. The 100 applicants receiving the highest ranking (as judged by the faculty of SMART-SEARCH) will be admitted. The deadline for applications is May 1, 1984. Applications may be obtained by contacting Thelma Davies, Psychology Dept., East Central University, Ada, Oklahoma.

The total cost for each applicant is \$300.00 which includes board, room, insurance, supplies, and all expenses other than incidental purchases of the applicant's choosing.



## Election

(Cont. from pg. 1)

but you must request a ballot to vote in the upcoming tribal election. We view this referendum vote as a historical step towards sovereign self-determination. Please request a ballot and make your views known.

The Election Committee, appointed by the Business Committee, has spent many hours reviewing the newly adopted Potawatomi Election Ordinance and making preparations for the upcoming election. Committee members Gary Bourbonnais, Richard Whitecotton, Fred Hubble, Shiree Randall, Ben Rhodd, Norman Kiker and Emmett Veitenheimer have both our applause and gratitude for their dedication to the tribe.

The HowNiKan will make available free advertising space to official candidates for office in the June issue. The deadline for ad copy is May 31. Candidates or their supporters may also purchase advertisements in the May issue at standard advertising rates. Deadline for the May issue is May 3. For further information contact: Pat Sulcer, HowNiKan Editor, at (405) 275-3121.

## Corrections

Our apologies to Ellinda McKinney who was misidentified in last month's HowNiKan pow wow article as "Linda."

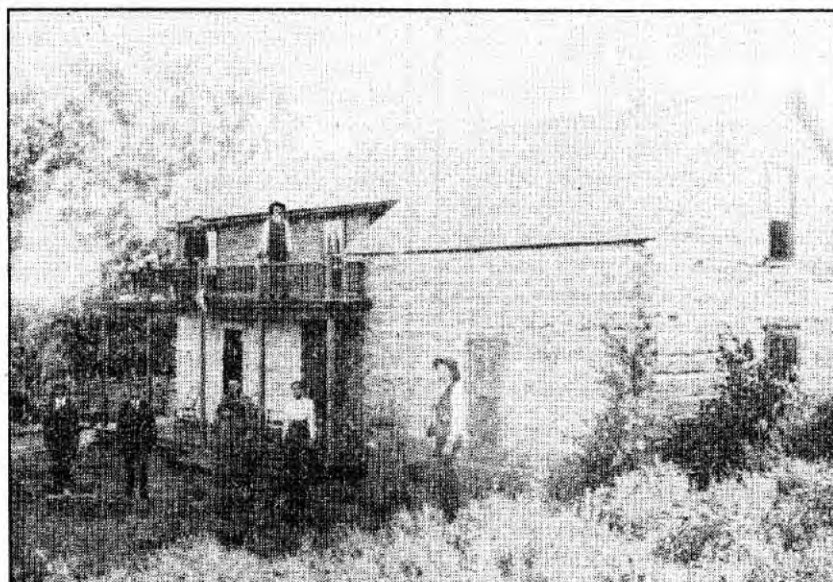
In the last issue of the HowNiKan a mistake was made in the Election Ordinance, Section 602, Filing For Office. The printed version read "...as soon as the filing for candidates has closed (60 days before the election)..." It should have read "...as soon as the filing for candidates has closed (30 days before the election)..."

### Juvenile (cont.)

cluding Ofuskee, Hughes, Seminole, Lincoln and Pontotoc. Formal contractual agreements will come after the county officially receives notification about the funds from the state, and after operating costs have been determined.

Preliminary plans call for a six-bed, maximum security facility to be located on county property adjacent to the Department of Human Services offices.

## Potawatomi scrapbook



Residents of the Shawnee area should recognize this cabin

## Potawatomi Dictionary

THE POTAWATOMI HAVE A TENDENCY TO ELUDE VOWELS AND SYLLABLES, DUE TO THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THE DIALECT IS SPOKEN, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA SAME AS (OJIBWE).

THE VOWELS ARE — A, E, E, I, AND O:

THE ALPHABETS NOT USED IN THIS WRITING ARE AS FOLLOWS: C, D, F, G, J, L, P, R, U, V, X AND Z.

ALTHOUGH SOME POTAWATOMIES USE FEW OF THE ALPHABETS ABOVE:

(T) IS USED IN PLACE OF LETTER (D).

(TT) IS PRONOUNCED LIKE (CH).

(B) IS USED IN PLACE OF LETTER (P).

VOWELS:

A, E, E, I, O:

BA BE BI BO

TA TE TI TO

KA KE KI KO

SHA, SHE, SHI, SHO

MA ME MI MO

QA QE QI QO

SA SE SI SO

WA WE WI WO

YA YE YI YO

SA SE SI SO

WA WE WI WO

YA YE YI YO

PERSONS:

ENGLISH

ENGLISH	POTAWATOMI
MY MOTHER.....	NGE YE
MY FATHER.....	NOS
GIRL.....	KIK YA KO
BOY.....	KI KA BA
MOTHER.....	NA NA
FATHER.....	NTE TE
GRANDMOTHER.....	NOK MIS
GRANDFATHER.....	NME SHO MIS
MATERNAL AUNT.....	NSE QES
PATERNAL AUNT.....	NO SHE
UNCLE.....	NSHI SHE
SISTER.....	NIT KA KO
BROTHER.....	NTO WE MA
BABY.....	BE NO TTE
SISTER OF FEMALE.....	NIT KA KO
SISTER OF MALE.....	NTE QEM
BROTHER OF FEMALE.....	NTE WE MA
BROTHER OF MALE.....	NI KA NE
YOUR NEPHEW.....	KNE KNES
MY NEPHEW.....	NAK NES
NIECE OF MALE.....	KSHE MES
NIECE OF FEMALE.....	TNOSH MES
INDIAN.....	NISH NA BE

## Tribes (from page 1)

The need for tribal courts has been emphasized by recent Supreme Court decisions limiting jurisdiction in offenses involving Indians on tribal lands. The BIA's Court of Indian Offenses ("CFR Court") presently is the only court available to Indians in certain cases. Codes used by the CFR Court have such limited scope that they have been unable to meet the needs of the tribes. The most critical of the CFR limitations is their inability to deal with juvenile offenders, drug related incidents and only very few traffic laws.

The agreement for the use of funds and drafting of uniform codes to be submitted for adoption by each tribe designates the Sac and Fox Tribe as the prime contractor to hire the necessary legal work done. The five tribes also agreed to contract the present CFR Courts and Law Enforcement Program funds at a future date from the BIA once the uniform codes are adopted.

After discussion was held on the contracting procedure, Governor Little Axe and Chief Thorpe addressed the need for political involvement by all Indians. Chairman Wahpepah indicated that there were very few Indians registered to vote. After considerable discussion, the tribal leaders agreed to form an organization called the Indian Country Political Caucus, with the organization's primary goal being Indian voter registration. Each of the tribal leaders pledged to obtain roving registrars for each tribe and to require voter's registration for attendance at all tribal functions. The initial activity of the organization is to be a powwow to raise funds and

register those attending to vote. The date of the powwow is to be May 25 and 26. This date was chosen because of the May 24 powwow at the Potawatomi dance grounds to celebrate the first day of issue of the Jim Thorpe Commemorative Stamp by the U.S. Postal Service at the Shawnee, Oklahoma post office.

Officers elected for the Indian Country Political Caucus were Gov. Dan LittleAxe - President, Principal Chief Jack Thorpe-Vice President, Chairman Leon Bruno-Secretary, Chairman Jim Wahpepah-Treasurer, and Vice Chairman Nelson White-Executive member.

Selected for the Powwow Staff was Kenneth Peltier and John Barrett.

**Did you enjoy  
this issue of  
HowNiKan?**

**Show your  
support with  
a donation!**